

TRACKS TO THE PLAZA

New Bill for Approaches to Union Station Reported.

BANKING LAW FOR DISTRICT

Numerous Local Measures Considered by the Senate District Committee and Acted Upon—Herdie Line to Be Required to Use Electric Vehicles—Freight on Street Cars.

The Senate District Committee put in a long, hard day's work yesterday, and disposed of many bills, some of which have been pending before the committee for over a year. Among the most important were the Gallinger bill, to provide for the incorporation of banks in the District, and the bill authorizing street railways to lay tracks to the plaza at the Union Station. The latter measure was introduced by Senator Gallinger as a substitute for the bill discussed in the Senate before the holiday adjournment, with the result that there was decided opposition, and it was deemed wise to withdraw it. The routes proposed in the bill have been previously published. Little if any opposition has made its appearance to the new bill. The committee modified the bill yesterday by providing that the Washington Traction and the Capital Traction companies may lay double tracks into the plaza. The expectation is that but one set of double tracks will be laid and both lines will use these tracks in common. An amendment was also added requiring the Washington Traction Company to connect with the uptown Herdie line, and making it necessary for the Herdie line within a year to substitute electric automobiles for the horse-drawn vehicles now used. Senator Gallinger, in reporting the bill to the Senate, gave notice he should call it up for passage next Monday.

The bank bill is one of a general character. The committee yesterday added an amendment excepting from its terms stock brokers that have seats in the New York Stock Exchange. There are four such in the city. The law follows the general lines of the national banking law, and requires that bank corporations shall have capital stock of not less than \$100,000. It makes stockholders individually liable equally and ratably for all debts and contracts of the corporation, and violations of the law are punishable by fine of \$1,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both. Savings banks are included under the terms of the act, and no firm, person, or corporation may conduct a banking business in the District where deposits are received and checked out unless organized under the law.

Washington and Spa Road.
In view of the probable passage of the bill for the widening of Bladensburg road from fifty-five feet to a uniform width of sixty feet, the committee decided to report favorably the bill introduced by the late Senator Gorman, a year ago, authorizing the Washington, Spa and Gretna Railroad Company, of Prince Georges County, Md., to extend its line into the District. The proposed road is to be built on plans that are to be approved by the District Commissioners, and a deposit of \$1,000 is to be required to guarantee the completion of the line. The road will enter the District at Woodridge, about a mile from Langdon, and run nearly direct south to Rosebud. The charter allows the road to carry parcels, milk, garden truck and miscellaneous freight, as well as passengers. The rate of fare in the District is fixed at 5 cents, with six tickets for 25 cents. A tax of 1 per cent on the gross receipts per annum for the first five years, 2 per cent for the second five years, and 4 per cent per annum after that. Construction must be begun within a year after the passage of the act, and be completed, with cars running, within two years. All violations of the conditions laid down in the charter are punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100. The company is required to report the facts of its business each year on the 1st of February.

Bills Favorably Reported.
The committee authorized favorable reports on the following measures:

Senate bill 825, to authorize street railway companies in the District to convey small freight and express matter. All roads in the District are to be permitted between midnight and 6 a. m. to operate their tracks for the purpose of conveying small freight and express matter, and cars for the conveyance of fuel to be used in the operation of power plants furnishing power for the propulsion of cars.

Senate bill 826, making it a misdemeanor for any person to "issue, sell, or give away a transfer ticket or instrument to a person or persons not lawfully entitled thereto, who shall receive and use or offer for passage any such transfer ticket to another with intent to have such transfer ticket used for the purpose of conveying small freight and express matter, or cars for the conveyance of fuel to be used in the operation of power plants furnishing power for the propulsion of cars."

Senate bill 827, to extend school street northwest from the present southern terminus southward to Irving street, with a width of fifty feet.

Senate bill 828, to authorize the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia to change its name to that of National Savings and Trust Company.

House bill 1958, vacating Alexander place and Poplar street in the subdivision of Lincoln, vesting title in the present owner.

House bill 3571, for the extension of T street from Thirty-fifth street to Wisconsin avenue, formerly High or Thirteenth street west with a width of sixty feet, and from Wisconsin avenue to the proposed Rock Creek drive, with a width of ninety feet.

Senate bill 6963, to create the Barnaby road, from its intersection with the Livingston road to the District line, was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Hanthorn, Allee, and Blackburn to allow a hearing.

Bills Reported Adversely.
The committee reported adversely the following bills:

Senate bill 2137, introduced by Senator Gorman, for the opening of R street northeast to Twenty-eighth street, and of Twenty-eighth street northeast from R street to M street.

Senate bill 2173, introduced by Senator Gorman, to restore the names of streets, avenues, and alleys changed by the act of February 15, 1904.

Senate bill 2261, introduced by Senator Gorman, in regard to reports to be made

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The House discussed the free seed item, which some members wish to reinsert in the agricultural appropriation bill, passed a number of pension bills, and adjourned to-day.

The Senate adjourned to-day, after passing private pension bills and the urgent deficiency bill.

by corporations doing business in the District of Columbia.

Senate bill 3419, introduced by Senator Teller, for the improvement of Twentieth street northeast from Franklin street to Evans street, and Evans street from Twentieth street to Mills avenue.

Senate bill 2333, introduced by Senator Gallinger, authorizing the extension of T street (formerly V street) northwest.

Senate bill 4777, introduced by Senator Blackburn, to provide additional land for the Jackson School, in the District of Columbia.

Senate bill 3197, introduced by Senator Penrose, providing for the issuing of licenses to clubs to sell liquors under regulations to be prescribed by the District Commissioners.

House bill 4459, limiting the sale of rights to a wharf for no longer period than one year.

Representative Sims, of Tennessee, introduced in the House yesterday a bill limiting the amount of damages to be allowed in the District of Columbia in suits for death by contributory negligence to \$10,000.

LEADERSHIP STIRS MINORITY

Report of Mr. Bailey's Alleged Plans Causes Comment.

Some Democrats Would Prefer Not to Have Him as Candidate, Especially in Opposition to Culberson.

Democratic Senators are somewhat disturbed over a report that Senator Bailey, of Texas, is to return to Washington before March 4 and ask a nomination at the hands of his party colleagues in the shape of election as minority leader.

The Senatorial term of Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, chairman of the Democratic caucus, will expire in March. He was chosen a year ago, at which time Mr. Bailey stated positively that he would not accept the office if it were tendered him. Mr. Culberson, the senior Senator from Texas, was urged to be a candidate for the place at the same time. Mr. Bailey had the confidence of his colleagues, but he confronted some slight opposition on account of personal feeling. At least one Democratic Senator was not on speaking terms with the brilliant Texan.

At the time Mr. Bailey was not laboring under the disadvantage of the charges which are now being investigated by the Texas legislature, and there is some question now whether in view of those charges, he could command sufficient votes to elect. One Southern Senator declares that Mr. Bailey can count one vote certainly, that of Mr. Tillman, who has insisted throughout, and still insists, that Mr. Bailey will be handsomely vindicated. It is certain that there are others, too, but some of the minority members would prefer to be relieved of the responsibility of voting on the matter at this time, especially if there should be a contest between Mr. Culberson and Mr. Bailey. A year ago the two Texas Senators disagreed radically on constitutional and legal questions involved in connection with the railroad-rate bill, and there was some feeling between them.

Mr. Culberson has been much in evidence during the Senate session in the Brownsville debate and in connection with matters relating to the car shortage and its effect upon cattle shipments.

FRISCO POLICY HOLDERS LOSE.

Some Foreign Companies Repudiate Obligations.

In accordance with the purpose announced by him just before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, Mr. Kahn, the Representative from the San Francisco district in the House, yesterday gave in detail the action of insurance companies in settling the claims of policy holders for losses resulting from the conflagration in that city April 18-20 last.

He said he did this because he believed that policy holders the country over were entitled to know whether the companies insuring their property were honest or dishonest, and if the latter, to what extent. He quoted figures from the report of Prof. A. W. Whitney, of the State University of California, who investigated insurance conditions in San Francisco for the chamber of commerce of that city. These showed that at the time of the fire 115 companies had issued policies on the devastated district, of which 90 were American. Of the 90 foreign companies, 17 were English, 6 German, 2 Scottish and Canadian respectively, and 1 each Austrian, Swedish, and New Zealand.

Most of the American companies, he said, had settled their losses in full, or nearly so, and as a result of the depletion of capital and surplus in several cases the companies are now in the hands of receivers.

On the other hand, aside from the English companies, which relatively did better than even our own companies, the foreign companies mostly endeavored to repudiate their obligations and some of them have succeeded in getting away with it. In the case of the German and Austrian companies, however, through the action of the German courts, and the good offices of the State Department, some settlement will be made with policy holders. The Rhine and Moselle, the Trans-Atlantic and North German of Hamburg, have all withdrawn from the State without paying a cent of their losses.

Mr. Kahn said, was conservatively estimated at \$300,000,000, the greatest in the history of the world. On this there was about \$25,000,000 of insurance.

Free Alcohol on Small Scale.

The Committee on Ways and Means yesterday authorized a favorable report on the bill to amend the denatured alcohol act of last session for the relief of the small manufacturers. "The measure is made effective September 1, in order to give the Commissioner of Internal Revenue an opportunity to prepare to carry its provisions into effect."

Distinguished Spectators at Capitol.

Col. Winston Churchill, the celebrated author, and his wife, were interested spectators in the gallery of the House yesterday during the debate on the distribution of free seeds. They occupied the President's gallery for nearly an hour. As the debate waxed hot, both manifested an animated interest in the scene below.

Naval Appropriation Reduced.

Chairman Foss reported yesterday to the House the naval appropriation bill. The measure carries an expenditure of \$54,187,155, which is about \$5,000,000 less than the appropriation of last year, and approximately \$15,000,000 below the estimates of the department. It is probable that next month a bill will come up for consideration in the House next week.

The Washington Herald has but one name. It is The Washington Herald every morning in the week, Sunday included. Telephone, Main 3390.

DEFEND FREE SEEDS

Southerners Criticise Action of Committee.

"PEOPLE'S FRIENDS" ACTIVE

Plan for Distribution of Rare Bulbs, &c., Would Only Aggravate Bureaucracy, Says Candler—Farmers Well Represented on Agriculture Committee, Replies Scott.

A lively discussion was had in the House yesterday over the proposition of the Committee on Agriculture to do away with the free distribution of garden seeds. The agriculture appropriation bill, carrying \$8,125,000, was under consideration in general debate. While the bill contains no provision for free seeds as in the past, there is an item for the same amount as is expended this year, to be expended in the dissemination of rare bulbs, seeds, vines, and plants.

The debate yesterday showed that the vote on eliminating the provision for free garden seeds will be close. The South lined up almost to a man against the proposed change. Charges of seedmen maintaining a lobby at Washington were made, but members of the Agriculture Committee replied that this was a right the seedmen possessed, and reference was made to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson as being an attorney-at-large in Washington in the interest of the farmer. A vote will be taken on the bill to-day. Southern members, and those from agricultural sections generally, contend that it will result in the reinsertion of the provision for free seeds by a larger majority than that of last year.

Mr. Candler Animated.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Candler, of Mississippi, made an animated appeal for the "Congressional free seed distribution." He said that the long-established appropriation had been lost in the Committee on Agriculture by a vote, and Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, chairman of the committee, said the new provision had been modified by a vote of 8 to 6.

Mr. Candler complained that the proposed new plan, if carried out, would tend to further aggravate bureaucracy in the government, and deprive Representatives of the right and power to control or direct the distribution of seeds.

"God bless the people's Representatives," said Mr. Clayton, of Alabama. "We are going to have those seeds." Mr. Hepburn asked if the language of the provision in the bill was not susceptible of a construction which would require the Agricultural Department to give the seeds to seedsmen only, and Mr. Candler replied in the affirmative.

Branching out on a question, Mr. Candler said he hoped the Southern farmers would stand together, shoulder to shoulder, to maintain the price of that staple. "You may vote to establish the seed standard, as we did only the other day, and then deny to other employees of the government the right merely to communicate with us regarding their needs," he asked.

Under objection from Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hale's resolution went over.

Not Justified, Says Scott.

The recommendation of the Agriculture Committee was defended by Mr. Scott, of Kansas, a member, who said the majority believed that the old free seed distribution was not justified by any sound principle of government.

Answering the question, "Do the farmers have a lobby in Washington?" Mr. Scott said: "The farmers are abundantly well represented here. A majority of the Agriculture Committee are practical farmers, and every year we have before us the Secretary of Agriculture, who, I may say, is the attorney at large for all the farmers of the United States."

Mr. Zenor, of Indiana, said that having voted to increase their own salaries, if Congressmen cut out the free seed distribution many members would be afraid to go home in March.

The committee met at 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned until to-day. Before the debate on the seed matter commenced, the House passed 25 private pension bills.

SENATE PROGRAMME CHANGED.

Death of Senator Alger Causes Numerous Postponements.

The death of Senator Alger, of Michigan, has made it necessary to change in several respects the order of business in the Senate. The special order for this afternoon, which contemplated eulogies on the late Senator Gorman, was postponed until Friday, February 1.

Senator Beveridge, whose speech on child labor began Wednesday, and was suspended Thursday by the adjournment of respect to the late Senator from Michigan, gave notice yesterday that he would take the floor again Monday.

Senator Carter, of Montana, gave notice that his speech attacking the orders of the Secretary of the Interior, which was scheduled for Thursday, would be postponed until next Tuesday.

Senator Burrows has planned to force the opposition in the Senate, if possible, to agree upon a date for a vote on the smoot case, but the death of his colleague moved him to postpone the argument until after he returns next week from attending the funeral of Gen. Alger at Detroit.

The urgent deficiency bill was passed, providing a \$1,000,000 government loan in aid of the Jamestown Exposition, \$60,000 for building government pens extending from the exposition grounds into Hampton Roads. The bill carries \$200,000 additional to meet urgent demands of various executive departments.

The Senate also cleaned up its calendar of private pension bills, and passed a big batch that had just come from the House, and had not been referred.

NEW CONGO RESOLUTION.

President Assured of Senate's Support if He Acts.

At a special meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday the Lodge resolution, suggesting the co-operation of the United States in bringing about an inquiry into the affairs of the Congo Free State, was entirely rewritten and ordered to be favorably reported.

In its new form, as introduced to the Senate by Senator Lodge, the resolution reads: "Whereas the reports of the inhuman treatment inflicted upon the native inhabitants of the Congo Free State have been of such a nature as to draw the attention of the civilized world, and excite the compassion of the people of the United States; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Senate respectfully advise the President that we will receive our cordial support in any steps he may deem it wise to take in co-operation with, or in aid of, any of the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin for the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of the Congo Free State."

ANOTHER CHILD-LABOR BILL.

Mr. Simmons Outlines Plan Which Recognize State Laws.

ELLIOTT IS ATTACKED

Assertions Regarding Sealing Company Denied.

PEIRCE COMPARED TO BURTON

Champ Clark Says Former Senator from Kansas Is in Jail for Doing What Minister to Norway Did in Sealing Case—Elliott's Criticism of the Dead Is Objected To.

In defending the action of former Assistant Secretary of State Peirce in accepting money from private interests concerned while appearing in his official capacity at the Hague tribunal of arbitration, ex-Senator Faulkner, representing the North American Commercial Company, stated to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, at a hearing yesterday, that it is a common practice for representatives of the government to accept pay from private concerns under similar circumstances. Special attorneys for the Department of Justice make a practice of it, he said.

"Poor Burton is doing time in jail for practicing before an executive department," said Champ Clark. "What's the difference between Peirce and Burton?"

Mr. Faulkner replied that there was no moral offense in either case, but a statutory offense in former Senator Burton's case.

Mr. Dalzell demanded to know why the government should pay the special attorneys when private concerns get the benefit.

John Sharp Williams got into the discussion by declaring that the private interests should be allowed to select their own representatives.

Appeared in Tobacco Case.

Mr. Faulkner admitted that when attorney for the American Tobacco Company, he had been appointed by the Department of Justice as a special attorney to test the constitutionality of the law requiring that only tobacco be put in tobacco packages offered for sale, a case which was in the interest of the company, the Department of Justice required the tobacco company to pay him.

The hearing was called to enable Mr. Faulkner, on behalf of the North American Commercial Company, holder of the sealing privilege in Alaska, to reply to the argument for the destruction of the herd as made by H. W. Elliott, of Cleveland.

Faulkner showed how Elliott had appeared before Congress in years past, at times acknowledging he was expert representative of the Alaska Commercial Company, which held the sealing privilege previous to the time when the North American Commercial Company underbid him.

He said former Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster refused to make public a report made by Elliott as a government agent because, as he wrote to John W. Foster, then Secretary of State, Elliott was paid by his connection with certain interests. Faulkner said an extract of this report was printed in a newspaper in Cleveland, Elliott's home town, and thereupon Great Britain greatly embarrassed the United States by demanding the report at a time when the relations between the two nations were strained.

Faulkner quoted Vice President Fairbanks as informing the State Department, when Senator and chairman of the Joint High Commission, that Elliott was an "impossible" person to make a seal investigation.

Elliott's Criticism Stopped.
In replying Prof. Elliott produced a mass of papers from which he read to show his efforts to have the sealing industry investigated. In this connection he took occasion to criticize the late Charles J. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, and the late James G. Blaine, Secretary of State. He accused them of being in a conspiracy, and also mentioned the name of Senator Elkins, and was in the midst of a tirade against the two dead men, when Representative Grosvenor, a member of the committee, interrupted him, declaring that his statements were false, and that he would not permit further assaults upon their integrity and public acts.

Representative Dalzell joined Mr. Grosvenor in his objection to this line of argument, and gave Prof. Elliott a hard call down. After a good deal of personal feeling and resentment had been expressed Chairman Payne ended the matter by telling the witness that his hearing would be terminated unless he eliminated from his remarks his verbal assaults on the dead.

Continuing, Prof. Elliott read much correspondence which passed between himself and the late Secretary Foster and the late Secretary Hay. This was done with comment, except that Prof. Elliott commended the course of Mr. Hay, who, he declared, had adopted his suggestions. The hearing was not concluded.

OFFERED TO CHATTANOOGA.

Not Suitable Place to Hear Sheriff Shipp Case, Government Claims.

The Department of Justice, through Solicitor General Hoyt, yesterday filed with the Supreme Court a brief opposing the selection of Chattanooga as the place for taking testimony in the contempt proceedings against Sheriff Shipp, his deputies, and eighteen residents of that city.

Counsel for the respondents in a brief recently suggested the hearing of witnesses at Chattanooga, but the Department of Justice opposes this because it is the locality in which the negro, Ed Johnson, was lynched while his appeal was before the Supreme Court, and the feelings of certain portions of the community being still greatly excited, it would, in the opinion of the department, be an unsuitable place for the examination to be held.

WATCHING JAP IMMIGRANTS.

Authorities Have Evidence of Contract Labor Law Violations.

Evidence has been secured by the Federal authorities tending to support their theory that Japanese are being brought to the United States in violation of the alien contract labor law.

A report was received yesterday by the Commissioner General of Immigration from the officials stationed at San Francisco concerning the landing at that port of the steamships Alameda and Korea, both of which carried hundreds of Japanese laborers.

The suspected cases will be kept under observation for some time to come in an effort to obtain evidence justifying the deportation of the Japanese, who are believed to have come to this country in violation of the law. Information elicited from the Japanese at San Francisco shows that the Orientals are being brought here for employment as laborers on railroad building operations in the Northwest and the far West.

Clean Advertising.—The Washington Herald does not employ exploit fakirs. Merchants who patronize this newspaper will find themselves in good company. Its advertising columns are kept clear

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

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On September 1, 1906, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed on sale at \$20 each one-thousand-mile tickets, good for one year, and good for the passage of the holder, and any number of other persons within mileage limit of ticket, on any of the lines of the Company east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo. This ticket has proved so popular that it has been almost impossible to print them fast enough to meet the demand, about 200,000 having been distributed at this time.

For business houses which keep a force on the road, or which find it necessary to send men out frequently, the ticket is especially attractive, as it is good in the hands of any one at any time and for as many as it may be desirable to use it.

Merchants, manufacturers, business men, and others who make frequent trips to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and other cities have also found it a very convenient ticket. It is available at any moment, not only for the business man himself, but for any one whom he may desire to send, and for the members of his family.

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Whether you are or are not identified with any particular faith, you will enjoy reading the series of articles about Religions in America, which will appear in The Washington Herald, beginning to-morrow. In preparing these articles, MR. FREDERIC J. HASKIN has gone through many old records, and he brings forth a mass of most interesting material. He boils down the facts and seasons the account with just enough live information to make the big points stick in your mind. There is not a dry line in the whole series.

Do you know to which church George Washington belonged?